United Nations S/AC.49/2014/1

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 January 2014

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 13 January 2014 from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to submit the national report of the Government of the United Kingdom on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013), in accordance with paragraph 25 of that resolution (see annex).

14-22246 (E) 130214

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 13 January 2014 from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Security Council resolution 2094 (2013): implementation report by the United Kingdom

Introduction

1. The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to attach its report pursuant to paragraph 25 of resolution 2094 (2013) on the steps taken by the Government of the United Kingdom to implement paragraphs 7 to 18, 22, 23, 24 and 30 of that resolution.

Legal background

2. Security Council resolutions are implemented into the domestic law of Member States of the European Union through European Council Decisions and Regulations, which have direct legal effect in each Member State. The European Council additionally has the ability to make "autonomous" designations of individuals who have not been listed at the level of the United Nations, but these designations have effect only within the territory of the European Union.

3. Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) imposed a number of robust new measures, in particular in the financial sector, and also widened the scope of a number of existing measures. On 22 April 2013, the Council of the European Union adopted Decision 2013/183/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, renewing the existing measures and giving effect to resolution 2094 (2013). European Union restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have previously been introduced to implement Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and 2087 (2013), all following nuclear tests by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The European Union has also introduced additional European Union autonomous measures.

4. The United Kingdom drafts its own legislation to implement sanctions measures in respect of domestic criminal offences in the United Kingdom and for its Overseas Territories. It also drafts its own domestic legislation to control arms exports.

5. Criminal offences that relate to breaching of the financial sanctions set out in Council Regulation (EU) No. 296/2013 are implemented by legislation in the form of the following Financial Sanctions Regulations, which are drafted by Her Majesty's Treasury: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Asset-Freezing) Regulations 2011 No. 1094 and The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (European Union Financial Sanctions) Regulations 2013 No. 1877.

6. The Department of Business, Innovation and Skills is responsible for implementing the existing comprehensive national and European Union controls on the export of and trade in arms and other goods controlled for strategic reasons.

These controls are contained in various national and European Union legal instruments, notably The Export Control Order 2008 (as amended) and Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009. Specific measures providing for implementation and enforcement of the sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are set out in The Export Control (North Korea and Ivory Coast Sanctions and Syria Amendment) Order 2013 (SI 2013 No. 3182).

7. The United Kingdom has responsibility for the implementation of Security Council resolutions that impose sanctions in its Overseas Territories that fall outside the jurisdiction of the European Union. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office has implemented Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) through The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2013 No. 2599. It has also implemented other resolutions in the form of the following Overseas Territories legislation: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 No. 3066 and The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2013 No. 1718. This legislation applies to all Overseas Territories, with the exception of Bermuda, which drafts its own legislation, and Gibraltar, where European Union Regulations apply.

8. The present report details the implementation of resolution 2094 (2013) in domestic United Kingdom and European Union legislation. These measures are also contained in Overseas Territories legislation so as to apply to United Kingdom Overseas Territories.

Embargoed goods, items and technical assistance

9. In paragraph 7 of its resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council reaffirmed that the measures imposed in paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1718 (2006) apply to items prohibited by paragraphs 8 (a) (i), 8 (a) (ii) of resolution 1718 (2006) and paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1874 (2009), decided that the measures imposed in paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1718 (2006) also apply to paragraphs 20 and 22 of resolution 2094 (2013), and noted that these measures apply also to brokering or other intermediary services, including when arranging for the provision, maintenance or use of prohibited items in other States or the supply, sale or transfer to or exports from other States.

10. The Export Control Order 2008 prohibits the export of arms and other military equipment and technology from the United Kingdom to any destination, unless the export has been authorized in writing by a licence granted by the Secretary of State for the Department of Business Innovation and Skills. In addition, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an "embargoed destination" for the purposes of the United Kingdom controls on brokering of military goods. As a result, it is prohibited for any United Kingdom person to conduct any act calculated to promote the supply or delivery of military goods from a third country to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, regardless of where in the world the act takes place, unless authorized in writing by a licence granted by the Secretary of State.

11. All applications for licences to export or broker controlled goods, or to provide related services, are assessed on a case-by-case basis against the Consolidated European Union and National Arms Export Licensing Criteria. A licence would not be granted if to do so would be inconsistent with any of the Criteria. In particular, Criterion 1 deals with the United Kingdom's international obligations and

commitments in the field of arms control and non-proliferation and Criterion 7 deals with the risk of diversion to weapons of mass destruction programmes of concern.

12. Prohibitions on: (i) the sale, supply, transfer or export of goods, materials, equipment and technology that could contribute to the nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; (ii) the purchase, import or transport of such items from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; (iii) the provision of technical assistance, financing and financial assistance related to arms etc., and to goods etc. that could contribute to the weapons of mass destruction-related programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and (iv) the procurement of such services from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, are set out in Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 as amended. These prohibitions apply directly to all activities carried out in the European Union and to the nationals of Member States anywhere in the world.

13. Export and import of controlled goods without an appropriate licence is a criminal offence under the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979; brokering of military goods without an appropriate licence is a criminal offence under the Export Control Order 2008. Both offences carry a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment and an unlimited fine. A breach of any of the other prohibitions referred to above is a criminal offence under The Export Control (North Korea and Ivory Coast Sanctions and Syria Amendment) Order 2013, the maximum penalty for which is two years' imprisonment and an unlimited fine.

14. The Department of Business Innovation and Skills makes available to exporters, traders and intermediaries comprehensive information on sanctions and export controls through its website pages, Notices to Exporters and programme of seminars and training courses and also works closely with trade promotion bodies and relevant trade associations. The Department also offers a number of advisory services for businesses and individuals that wish to determine whether their activities are subject to any prohibitions or restrictions.

15. Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs is responsible for enforcing the controls and investigating potential or actual breaches. The Crown Prosecution Service is responsible for prosecuting breaches of the controls.

16. In paragraph 22 of its resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council called upon and allowed all States to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or its nationals, through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in their territories of any item if the State determines that such item could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or resolution 2094 (2013) or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or resolution 2094 (2013), and directed the Committee to issue an Implementation Assistance Notice regarding the proper implementation of this provision.

17. Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009 gives Member States powers to prevent the export, brokering or transit of any items that might be used in connection with a weapons of mass destruction programme in any destination, or for a military end-use in a destination subject to an arms embargo imposed by a binding Security

Council resolution, decision or Common Position of the Council of the European Union or a decision of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). This Regulation is binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States. Supplementary measures and provisions for enforcement of these controls are set out in The Export Control Order 2008.

18. The Department of Business Innovation and Skills makes available to exporters, traders and intermediaries comprehensive information on sanctions and export controls through its website pages, Notices to Exporters and programme of seminars and training courses and also works closely with trade promotion bodies and relevant trade associations. The Department also offers a number of advisory services for businesses and individuals that wish to determine whether their activities are subject to any prohibitions or restrictions.

19. Again, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs is responsible for enforcing the controls and investigating potential or actual breaches, with the Crown Prosecution Service being responsible for prosecuting breaches of the controls.

20. In paragraph 23 of its resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council reaffirmed the measures imposed in paragraph 8 (a) (iii) of resolution 1718 (2006) regarding luxury goods, and clarified that the term "luxury goods" includes, but is not limited to, the items specified in annex IV to resolution 2094 (2013).

21. Prohibitions applying to the sale, supply, transfer or export of luxury goods to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are set out in article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007. The list of luxury goods to which the prohibitions apply is contained in annex III to that Regulation. A breach of these prohibitions is a criminal offence under the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 or The Export Control (North Korea and Ivory Coast Sanctions and Syria Amendment) Order 2013. In either case, the offences carry a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment and an unlimited fine.

22. The Department of Business Innovation and Skills makes available to exporters, traders and intermediaries comprehensive information on sanctions and export controls through its website pages, Notices to Exporters and programme of seminars and training courses and also works closely with trade promotion bodies and relevant trade associations. The Department also offers a number of advisory services for businesses and individuals that wish to determine whether their activities are subject to any prohibitions or restrictions.

23. As highlighted, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs is responsible for enforcing the controls and investigating potential or actual breaches, with the Crown Prosecution Service being responsible for prosecuting breaches of the controls.

Financial

24. In paragraph 8 of its resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council decided that measures specified in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply also to the individuals and entities listed in annexes I and II to resolution 2094 (2013) and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and decided further that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply to any individuals or entities acting on the behalf or at the direction of the

individuals and entities that have already been designated, to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means.

25. Her Majesty's Treasury issues notices to the United Kingdom financial sector whenever entities are listed under the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regime, stating that all of those entities' assets must be frozen and reported to the Treasury. Her Majesty's Treasury has also introduced criminal penalties for breaching the asset freeze, reflected in Statutory Instrument No. 1877 (2013).

26. In paragraph 11 of resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council determined that Member States shall, in addition to implementing their obligations pursuant to paragraphs 8 (d) and (e) of resolution 1718 (2006), prevent the provision of financial services or the transfer to, through, or from their territory, or to or by their nationals or entities organized under their laws (including branches abroad), or persons or financial institutions in their territory, of any financial or other assets or resources, including bulk cash, that could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or resolution 2094 (2013), or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or resolution 2094 (2013), including by freezing any financial or other assets or resources on their territories or that hereafter come within their territories, or that are subject to their jurisdiction or that hereafter become subject to their jurisdiction, that are associated with such programmes or activities and applying enhanced monitoring to prevent all such transactions in accordance with their national authorities and legislation.

27. Criminal penalties are in place to deter credit or financial institutions from maintaining correspondent banking relationships where there are reasonable grounds to believe that they could contribute to the nuclear, weapons of mass destruction or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

28. Her Majesty's Treasury also published a notice on the requirement for banks to exercise continuous vigilance over account activity and report suspicions of proliferation financing to the United Kingdom Financial Intelligence Unit.

29. In paragraph 12 of its resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council called upon States to take appropriate measures to prohibit in their territories the opening of new branches, subsidiaries, or representative offices of Democratic People's Republic of Korea banks, and also called upon States to prohibit Democratic People's Republic of Korea banks from establishing new joint ventures and from taking an ownership interest in or establishing or maintaining correspondent relationships with banks in their jurisdiction to prevent the provision of financial services if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that these activities could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and resolution 2094 (2013), or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or resolution 2094 (2013).

30. In addition, in paragraph 13 of its resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council called upon States to take appropriate measures to prohibit financial institutions within their territories or under their jurisdiction from opening representative offices or subsidiaries or banking accounts in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea if

they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such financial services could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and resolution 2094 (2013).

31. In response to both of these paragraphs, Her Majesty's Treasury issued a notice to the financial sector when this measure was introduced, and criminal penalties were introduced under Statutory Instrument No. 1877 (2013) for breaches of this prohibition.

32. In paragraph 14 of its resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council expressed concern that transfers to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of bulk cash may be used to evade the measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and resolution 2094 (2013), and clarified that all States shall apply the measures set forth in paragraph 11 of resolution 2094 (2013) to the transfers of cash, including through cash couriers, transiting to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea so as to ensure such transfers of bulk cash do not contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or resolution 2094 (2013), or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or resolution 2094 (2013).

33. Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and Border Force (part of the Home Office) continue to enforce cash controls at the United Kingdom border. Any person entering or leaving the European Union with €10,000 or more in cash is required to declare that sum to Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. Customs officials will seize cash, including cash that has been declared, if they have reasonable grounds to suspect it is the proceeds of, or is intended for use in, illegal activities. A person or entity that is knowingly concerned in an activity of transferring newly printed or unissued Democratic People's Republic of Korea-denominated banknotes and minted coinage, with intent to evade prohibitions, commits an offence and may be arrested.

34. In paragraph 15 of resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council decided that all Member States shall not provide public financial support for trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (including the granting of export credits, guarantees or insurance to their nationals or entities involved in such trade) where such financial support could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or resolution 2094 (2013), or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or resolution 2094 (2013).

35. Article 5 of Council Decision No. 2013/183/CFSP prohibits European Union Member States from providing public financial support to trade where such support could contribute to the activities described above. As a matter of policy, United Kingdom Export Finance, the United Kingdom's public trade finance body, does not provide any financial support for trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

36. In paragraph 30 of its resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council emphasized the importance of all States, including the Democratic People's

Republic of Korea, taking the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or of any person or entity in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or of persons or entities designated for measures set forth in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or resolution 2094 (2013), or any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or entity, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was prevented by reason of the measure imposed by resolution 2094 (2013) or previous resolutions.

37. This requirement is implemented via article 9 (b) of Council Regulation (EU) No. 296/2013 amending Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007, which relinquishes the responsibility of individuals or entities from European Union Member States in the event that contracts or transactions with individuals or entities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are broken as a result of the introduction of resolution 2094 (2013) into European Union law.

Travel and customs

38. In paragraph 9 of its resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council decided that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to the individuals listed in annex I to resolution 2094 (2013) and to individuals acting on their behalf or at their direction.

39. In addition, in paragraph 10 of resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council decided that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006) and the exemptions set forth in paragraph 10 of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to any individual whom a State determines is working on behalf or at the direction of a designated individual or entity or individuals assisting the evasion of sanctions or violating the provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and resolution 2094 (2013), and further decided that, if such an individual is a national of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, then States shall expel the individual from their territories for the purpose of repatriation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea consistent with applicable national and international law, unless the presence of an individual is required for fulfilment of a judicial process or exclusively for medical, safety or other humanitarian purposes, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall impede the transit of representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to United Nations Headquarters to conduct United Nations business.

40. In response to both paragraphs, the United Kingdom implements the travel restriction elements of United Nations and European Union sanctions through the designation under part I, section 8B of the Immigration Act 1971 (as amended) of Security Council resolutions and European Union Council decisions or Common Positions. Section 8B of the 1971 Act provides that a person who is subject to a United Nations or European Union instrument which has been designated shall have any existing permission to enter or remain in the United Kingdom cancelled and shall be prohibited from entering the United Kingdom.

41. All individuals so designated are included on United Kingdom watch lists and will normally be refused entry to, or transit through, the United Kingdom. Any person who is already in the United Kingdom will have any permission to stay cancelled and, unless our international obligations prevent us doing so, steps will be taken to remove the person to their country of origin.

42. In paragraph 16 of its resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council decided that all States shall inspect all cargo within or transiting through their territory that has originated in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or that is destined for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or has been brokered or facilitated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or its nationals, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf, if the State concerned has credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or resolution 2094 (2013), for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions.

43. Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs continues to enforce the relevant prohibitions on the export of arms and related materials of all types to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as specified under resolution 2094 (2013), as well as enforcing the United Kingdom's strategic export licensing system.

44. Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs is also alert to the risk of prohibited goods being exported to known diversionary destinations and maintains controls that can intercept goods that are likely to be illegally diverted to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs enforces the prohibition on trafficking and brokering controls in relation to military goods both originating in and destined for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where the trade activity is undertaken within the United Kingdom or by a United Kingdom national anywhere in the world.

45. In paragraph 17 of its resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council decided that if any vessel has refused to allow an inspection after such an inspection has been authorized by the vessel's flag State, or if any Democratic People's Republic of Korea-flagged vessel has refused to be inspected pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1874 (2009), all States shall deny such a vessel entry to their ports, unless entry is required for the purpose of an inspection, in the case of emergency or in the case of return to its port of origination, and decided further that any State that has been refused by a vessel to allow an inspection shall promptly report the incident to the Committee.

46. Democratic People's Republic of Korea-flagged vessels rarely call in at United Kingdom ports and there have been no reported incidences of the United Kingdom having been notified of the need to refuse entry to such a vessel or indeed such a vessel resisting inspection in a United Kingdom port.

47. However, should such an incident occur, the United Kingdom has the necessary powers in place to be able to respond. The Merchant Shipping Act 1995 provides for the inspection of any vessel in United Kingdom waters. If anyone were to obstruct inspection by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency in a United Kingdom port, they would be liable to arrest by the police.

48. In paragraph 18 of its resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council called upon States to deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft contains items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or resolution 2094 (2013), except in the case of an emergency landing.

49. There are no scheduled air services between the United Kingdom and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The United Kingdom is unaware of any instances where aircraft believed to be transporting embargoed goods have sought permission to take off from, land in or overfly the United Kingdom.

50. Any non-European Union aircraft operating commercially to, or from, the United Kingdom requires explicit permission to do so from the Secretary of State for Transport, who can revoke, suspend or vary permissions as necessary. Similarly, if a European Union-registered aircraft was operating to, or from, the United Kingdom, and subsequently travelling to a point outside the European Union, it would also require such permissions. This requirement for such permission from the Secretary of State for Transport would act as a means to ensure that our obligation to implement resolution 2094 (2013) is successfully honoured.

Diplomatic

51. In paragraph 24 of its resolution 2094 (2013), the Security Council called upon States to exercise enhanced vigilance over diplomatic personnel from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea so as to prevent such individuals from contributing to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and resolution 2094 (2013), or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or resolution 2094 (2013).

52. As a leading European Union Member State and permanent member of the Security Council, the United Kingdom has a direct interest in promoting international security and the security of the Korean peninsula. The United Kingdom therefore wants the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to live up to its international obligations as a State Member of the United Nations, engage with the international community and take constructive steps towards de-nuclearization.

53. The United Kingdom utilizes engagement with diplomats from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ensure that our views on such issues, and those of our international partners, are clearly understood. The United Kingdom is taking every opportunity to urge the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including diplomatic personnel, to refrain from further provocative action and re-engage with the international community, particularly on its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes.

54. The United Kingdom complies fully with its obligations under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. In return, the United Kingdom expects all persons enjoying diplomatic privileges and immunities to abide by article 41 (1) of the Convention, which states that all persons enjoying privileges and immunities have a duty to respect the laws and Regulations of the receiving State. The United Kingdom takes firm action against any abuse of privileges or immunities by diplomatic missions and a guide to protocol matters is sent to all missions in London.